



ABSTRACT

School Education – To define Out of School Children (OoSC) / Drop-out –
Orders – Issued.

School Education (SSA 2) Department

G.O (Ms) No 10

Dated 11.01.2017

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2047
மார்ச்சு 27

Read:-

1. From the Member, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, D.O.Letter No.2506/01/2015/NCPCR-RTE/47093, dated 1.8.2016.
2. State Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan letter Rc.No. 1191/B1/OoSC/SSA/2016, dated 14.10.2016.

ORDER:-

In the letter 1st read above, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has given its recommendations on Identification, Tracking and Re-engagement of Out of School Children (OoSC).

2. In the letter 2nd read above, the State Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has stated that the procedures mentioned by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights are being adopted at present in this State and suggestions given by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights may also be taken into account and requested to issue appropriate Government order to define "DROP OUT" as suggested by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

3. The Government after careful consideration accept the proposal of State Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and issue the following orders to define dropout / Out of School Children :-

Drop Out

- i. If a child absents from his/her school for 30 consecutive working days, and when his / her name is removed from the attendance register is considered to be "Drop out". Besides potential drop outs may also be taken into account.
- ii. A child 6-14 years of age will be considered out of school if he /she has never been enrolled in an elementary school or if after enrolment has been absent from school without prior intimation for reasons of absence for a period of 30 days or more.
- iii. A child never enrolled in school (as defined in 2(n) of RTE Act) for formal education.
- iv. A child once enrolled into formal system of education/school, if does not complete 8 years of compulsory education, should be treated as out of school child.

Tracking

- a. After this if the child absents for 7 working days (including these 3 working days) from his/her school, with the consent the HM, the class teacher will meet his/her parents and persuade them to send his/her child to the school.
- b. Even after this if the student is absent for next 7 working days from his/her school, the HM will meet his parents and convince them to send their child to school.
- c. In this way if the student is absent from his/her school for 21 working days then the student is treated as potential drop out. Now the SMC of the school will meet his/her parents and convince them to send their child to school.
- d. However, if the child is absent for 30 consecutive working days then he or she is declared "DROP OUT" child/ Out of School Children. These drop out / Out of School Children children should receive special attention to prevent the child from becoming a permanent drop out.
- e. After identifying a child as Out of School Children, head of school should report it on Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data and local Primary Rate Interface (PRI) or urban local body representative and District Elementary Educational Officer (DEEO) immediately.
- f. District should take steps to map children without guardians/parents, children at railway platform/bus stand, street children etc.

(By order of the Governor)

D. SABITHA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The State Project Director,
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Chennai-6.
Copy to:-
The Personnel Assistant to Minister for School Education &
Sports and Youth Welfare, Chennai-9.
The Member
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi.
The School Education (Budget) Department, Chennai-9.

//forwarded by order//

M. Vijaya Lakshmi
Section officer 12/1/17
12/1/17 8/7

